British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1372.) 2 Ps. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—The following is Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament; vague of course, yet more explicit and communicative than said documents usually are:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot meet you for the first time after the dissolution of Parliament without expressing my deep sorrow, in which I am sure you will participate, that your deliberations can no longer be aided by the counsels of that illustrious man whose great achievements have exalted the name of England, and in whose loyalty and patriotism the interests of my throne and of my people ever found an unfailing support. I rely with confidence on your desire to join with me in taking such steps as may mark your sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

"I am happy to acknowledge the readiness with which my subjects in general have come forward, in pursuance of the act of last session, to join the ranks of the militia; and I confidently trust that the force thus raised by voluntary enlistment, may be calculated to give effective aid to my regular army for the protection and security of the country.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting with my Government.

"Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North American colonies, of infraction by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced me to despatch for the protection of their fisheries a squadron of [illegible] adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States; and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

"The special commission which, in concert with the Prince President of the French Republic, I deemed it right to send to the Argentine Confederation, has been received with the utmost cordiality, and the wise and enlightened policy of the Provisional Director has already opened to the commerce of the world the great rivers hitherto closed, which afford an access to the interior of the vast Continent of South America.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the sincere and spontaneous efforts of the Government of Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, now nearly extinguished on that coast, have enabled us to suspend the stringent measures which I had been compelled reluctantly to adopt, a recurrence to which I anxiously hope may be proved to be unnecessary.

"The Government of her Most Faithful Majesty have fully recognised the justice of the claim which my Government have long urged for the abolition of the discriminating duties on the export of wine, and have passed a decree for giving complete effect to the stipulations of the treaty on this subject.

"You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation on the subject of the future government of my East Indian possessions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be laid before you.

"The advancement of the Fine Arts and Practical Science will be readily recognised by you as worthy of the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I am pleased to find that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and co-operation.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It gives me pleasure to be enabled by the blessing of Providence to congratulate you on the generally improved condition of the country, and especially of the Industrious Classes. It you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected.

"I trust that the general improvement, notwithstanding many obstacles, has extended to Ireland; and while I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordination and turbulence which produces many, and aggravates all the evils which afflict that portion of my dominions, I recommend to you the adoption of such a liberal and generous policy towards Ireland, as may encourage and assist her to rally from the depression in which she has been sunk by the sufferings of late years.

"Anxious to promote the efficiency of every branch of our National Church, I have thought it right to assist a Commission to inquire and report to me how far, in their opinion, the Capitular Institutions of the country are capable of being made more effective for the great objects of religious worship, religious education, and ecclesiastical discipline.

"I have directed that the report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the system of education pursued at Oxford and Cambridge should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities for their consideration, and I rely upon your readiness to remove any legal difficulties which may impede the desire of the Universities at large, or of the several colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements of the present time.

"The system of secondary punishments has usefully occupied the labours of successive Parliaments, and I shall rejoice if you shall find it possible to devise means by which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Van Dieman's Land may, at no distant period, be altogether discontinued.

"The subject of legal reform continues to engage my anxious attention. The Acts passed in the last session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them into operation; inquiries are in progress, by my direction, with a view of bringing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of my several Courts; and bills will be submitted to you for effecting further improvements in the administration of the law.

"To these, and other measures affecting the social condition of the country, I am persuaded that you will give your earnest and zealous attention; and I pray that by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well-being and happiness of my people."

"ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE."

It is well to combat social evils in the bud; and the following articles from the "Anti-Slavery Advocate" may help us to appreciate the disgusting policy of Urquiza with regard to our free men of colour, doomed to Algerine captivity in the solitudes of Entre Rios—The first is headed "American Slavery an English question":—

"The main object of the *Anti-Slavery Advocate* is to direct the attention of the British public to the institution of slavery in the United States. There are three millions of slaves in the empire of Brazil, a million more in the Spanish West Indies, many millions more in Turkey, Egypt, Persia, and throughout Northern and Central Africa. Most of these countries are low in the scale of civilisation; the rest are in a condition of absolute barbarism; and political liberty and freedom of thought being greatly trammelled or quite unknown, we need wonder at nothing evil in their social fabric. But when we see of three millions of slaves in free and enlightened America, the land of the largest liberty, political and speculative; when we see that the system prevails throughout one half the republic and is countenanced in the remainder, that it is maintained under political guarantees, and strengthened by all the commercial, religious, and social bonds that unite that country and the free states into one compact confederacy; when we know that the American slaveholders demand immunity and protection to slavery as the condition of their fealty to the American Union; when we see that a vast majority of American tourists are declarers or apologists of slavery, and more hostile to the abolitionists than to its fiercest and boldest adherents; when we learn that a chief object of their statesmen is to extend slavery at home, and of their diplomatists to prevent the abolition of slavery abroad; we must all feel that if slavery is to be attacked with effect the blow must be directed to the United States. For the last 32 years the American abolitionists have been labouring to enlighten their countrymen as to the suicidal folly of their previous *laissez faire* policy against slavery. In so doing, they have aroused the jealousy of the church, whose shortcomings they have exposed; and whose neglected duties they have fulfilled. They have excited the fierce hostilities of the two great political parties—the Democrats and the Whigs—by the fearlessness and success with which they have exposed the heartlessness, and blindness of the politicians of both parties, who, to secure place and profit to themselves, are willing to make and bargain with the slaveholders, no matter how disgraceful to themselves or damning and injurious to their country.

It is said or left to many Englishmen, that we have nothing to do with American slavery. There can be no greater mistake. In like manner, and with equal truth, it is commonly said in the northern states of the American Union, "The question of slavery belongs to the slave states alone. On them alone rests the responsibility. Let us mind our own business." Yet within the last three years the north have agreed to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law, and slaves have been manacled and returned from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, from the very localities were the battles of the Revolution were fought, and which are consecrated in the minds of the American people as sacred to freedom. If we will not take pains to understand the bearings of the slavery question in America, let us submit to be deceived and corrupted by the false sentiments prevalent there on this subject. The intercourse between the old world and the new is increasing so rapidly, that the Atlantic may be said to be crossed by a bridge of boats. We visit them, and they come to us; and unless we are awakened to the prodigious guilt and folly of a nation of boastful freemen having the vilest slaveholders, apologists, and propagandists of chattel slavery, our theology, our political morality, our respect for private rights and public obligations, will soon be as corrupt as those notoriously are amongst the pro-slavery divines and politicians of America."

THE AFFECTIONATE AND CHRISTIAN ADDRESS OF MANY THOUSANDS OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND TO THEIR SISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A common origin, a common faith, and we sincerely believe, a common cause, urge us at the present moment to address you on the subject of that mighty system of slavery, which still prevails so extensively, and with such frightful results, in many of the vast regions of the western world.

We will not dwell on the ordinary topics, or the progress of civilization, or the advance of freedom everywhere, or the rights and requirements of the nineteenth century, but we appeal to you very seriously to reflect, and to ask counsel of God, how far such a state of things is in accordance with His holy word, inalienable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian religion.

We do not shut our eyes to the difficulties, nay, the dangers, that would beset the immediate abolition of that long-established system. We see and admit the necessity of preparation for so great an event; but, in speaking of indispensable preliminaries, we cannot be silent on that law of your country, which, in direct contravention of God's own law, "instituted in the days of man's innocency," denies to the slave the sanctity of marriage, with all its joys, rights, and obligations, which separates, at the will of the master, the wife from the husband, and the children from the parents. Nor can we be silent on that awful system, which, either by statute or by custom, interdicts any race of men, or any portion of the human family, to education in the truths of the gospel, and the ordinances of Christianity.

A remedy applied to these two evils alone would commence the amelioration of their sad condition. We appeal, then, to you, as sisters, as wives, and as mothers, to raise your voices to your fellow citizens, and your prayers to God, for the removal of this affliction from the Christian world. We do not say these things in a spirit of self-complacency, as though our nation were free from the guilt it perceives in others. We acknowledge, with grief and shame, our heavy share in the great sin. We acknowledge that our forefathers introduced, nay, compelled, the adoption of slavery in those mighty colonies. We humbly confess it before Almighty God; and it is because we so deeply feel, and so unfeignedly avow, our own complicity, that we now venture to implore your aid to wipe away our common guilt, and our common dishonour.

ENGLISH MAGNANIMITY.—Before the fleet sailed from the harbour, a noble and touching incident occurred, adding one more to the long list of illustrations of the English seaman's character. The ships were lying in-shore, not far from the moorhead, when a number of men were observed swimming towards them, pursued by several turbaned Moors in boats, and on coming under the bows of our vessels, the fugitives cried to the sailors in Dutch to save them from their Moslem pursuers. Forgetting that only a few months before they had been at war with their countrymen, regardless of every consideration beyond the humane instincts of the moment, the sailors helped the poor wretches to clamber on board, when they discovered that they were runaway slaves, and the men in chase of them their masters. Here, then, was a new difficulty! The Dey claimed the fugitives in virtue of the new treaty, and appealed to the accepted principle of compensation for all restored captives. But the idea of giving back Christian men, even enemies, from the freedom of an English man-of-war into the hands of pirates and infidels, was not to be entertained by Puritan sailors. Some one suggested to his fellows a subscription. Not much the admiral himself paid into this fund he has carefully concealed; but every seaman in the fleet generously agreed to give up a dollar of his wages to buy the poor Hollanders their freedom. A bargain was soon made, the money was paid by the fleet treasurer, and the liberated men went home to tell their countrymen the story of the magnanimous islanders.—*Life of Admiral Blake, by Dickson.*

POLITICAL FREEDOM.

The reaction in France from republicanism to absolute monarchy may cast a momentary gloom over the prospects of the patriots of Italy, Hungary and Poland. To men of soul and nerve, such as Mazzini and Kossuth, it operates as a salutary stimulus, and becomes a powerful bond of union in the ranks of their adherents.

"Freedom's battles once begun,
Bequeath'd from bleeding sire to son;
Though baffled oft is ever won."

At a meeting of the "Friends of Italy," held in London in November last, numerously attended and more enthusiastic than ever in its resolutions, these two unbending patriots delivered the following spirit-stirring addresses, which were applauded to the echo.

"Mr. Mazzini then presented himself, and was received with loud and protracted cheering. He said he merely came before them to read the petition which had been mentioned, but before doing so he wished to prefix a few words. Powers of eloquence had never been granted to him, but he must say that even had such powers been granted to him, he could not have used them that evening. The reason why he would tell them in one word. Every one of them had heard, three or four days ago, that nine individuals had longing to the patriotic party had been shot at Ancona. That day he had read, what they would perhaps all read to-morrow in the papers, fresh information from Ancona, stating that twenty-seven others had been shot there the very day after the previous executions.—(Cries of "Shame, shame.") In the face of such facts as these, it was difficult for anybody to occupy himself in making long speeches.—(Hear, hear.) It seemed to him there was nothing but action that could do any good. This they would endeavour to have.—(Cheers.) Meanwhile, he called on those present to second them in their own sphere. The state of Italy was sad beyond measure. Wholesale butcheries were going on in Ancona, accompanied by wholesale condemnations, if not to death, at least to the galleys for life, or for thirty or thirty years. At Naples the same things existed, and in Lombardy wholesale arrests, to the cypher of hundreds, were daily taking place, which led to condemnations and executions like those of Sniagaglia and Ancona. It was but two months since one of his own personal friends had strangled himself with his cravat the very first day he entered an Austrian dungeon, from a fear of being subjected to physical torture, in order to wring from him revelations.—[Shame.] And again, it was only a few days ago that another patriot, not a personal friend of his own, but yet a man extremely well known, a medical man, belonging to Lodi, in Lombardy, endeavoured to, and did half cut his throat, at the moment he was crossing the threshold of a prison.—

(Sensation). At that very hour arrests en *masse* were being made at Mantua, at Verona, at Ancona, and all over Italy. At Mantua, a hundred and twenty of the patriotic party had been thrown into prison in a single day, and beaten with sticks until the blood followed the blows.—[Loud cries of "Shame, shame."] They had managed to convey that information to their families, by writing to them in their own blood on fragments of their linen.—[Sensation.] With such facts as these fresh in his mind, it was almost impossible for an Italian to make speeches.—[Hear, hear.] But they could not.—[Cheers.] Deprived upon it that mass of crime and cruelty which called back to their memory the darkest times of the middle ages, would pass away under the shame of the patriots perished.—[Hear.] Still it was said to think of the men who were now dying in the cause of liberty. He remembered the young officers of the Piedmontese army of independence, who were killed by the African sharpshooters in the siege of Rome. They died literally with a smile on their countenance, with the flag of liberty waving above their heads, and the seven hills of eternal Rome behind them, in the confidence that Rome was saved, and would be freed by their blood. That, too, was sad, but not so sad as the death of those he had mentioned. Those men died true to their cause, shouting, "Long live Italy." "Long live the Republic," but he could not but think they must have had extremely sad moments before dying, when they saw Europe apparently verging to reaction from one corner to the other. They saw republics like Switzerland driving away the exiles from their own land, and the exiles from France, and suppressing the book of Victor Hugo, *Napoleon le Petit*. They saw Piedmont, a constitutional Government, also confounding it in the same work. They saw Belgium with a cabinet, half retrograde, about to introduce a law restrictive of the liberty of the press, meant to muzzle also Napoleon. They looked further, and they saw in England a Tory ministry allied with all the absolutest powers of the continent, as far as external relations were concerned. (Hear, hear.) That was not a single brilliant spot on which their eyes could rest before dying. That was extremely sad. But the duty of those who were yet free was known, and they would endeavour to fulfil it.—(Cheers.) The duty of those he was addressing was, however, not merely to applaud, but to act, and they might safely act, in their own sphere. He might truly say that the present disease of the world was not badness, but apathy; a want of equipoise between thought and action, a sort of *Hamlet* state of mind, in which they thought well and did not act well,—in which they found a sort of impracticability in putting in harmony the idea and the execution.—(Applause.) There was no discordance of sentiment between him and them, but if a practical scheme was started, say only a shilling subscription, it would meet with, but little success.—(Hear.) He was now going to introduce to them the petition for Rome, a place which, for Italians, had a deal of importance, Rome being the centre of the Catholic and faith of Italy. It would go from thence to their House of Commons, and then sink into oblivion, like many others. But if every one of them, on going home, were followed by the thought of that petition, and each constituted himself a centre of action, by getting similar petitions concocted and signed by twenties and hundreds in every city and town, then they would do some good for the cause of Italy.—(Cheers.) There was in the middle ages a superstition which made people believe that whenever a cruel murder had taken place, if the murderer were to tread with his horse on the place where the victim lay buried, the murdered man would lift up his bloody hand from the earth and point at the murderer as he passed. Now, the people of England ought to be the hand to point out the murderers of Italian liberty. They ought to hold up in our midst the despatches of Lord Palmerston, stating that his views were the same as those of the French Government in invading Rome, and in the other they should hold that petition.—(Cheers.) They ought to say, "We have a spot on our flag, and we must wash it out."—(Cheers.) Let them try to do that, and they could well second the career of freedom. M. Mazzini concluded by reading the petition which expressed at greater length the sentiments of the resolution, and was agreed to unanimously.

Professor Newman moved the second resolution.—"That this meeting supports the cause of Italy, among other reasons, because it is the cause of a people which has every element of vitality, rightfully entitling it to independence, and believing the question of nationalities at this moment of eminent importance to European freedom. We hail the alliance between Hungarian and Italian patriotism as a symbol of union between nations, as distinguished from Governments, on which the hope of a better future for Europe must rest."

Mr. John Parry seconded the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman then said that although M. Kossuth was present, he would not take it upon himself to ask him to address the meeting, but no doubt if they exhibited a desire that he should speak, he would willingly accede to their wish.

The meeting here rose *en masse*, and, with loud cheering and waving of hats, called on M. Kossuth to address them.

M. Kossuth at once presented himself in front of the platform, and when the tumult had subsided, spoke as follows:—Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, I feel sensible, deeply sensible to your kindness, and to the value of that interest which you have manifested for the cause of Italy and Hungary. I thank you for this manifestation the more, because in connection with the resolution just now carried, I feel entitled to take this manifestation, not only for an acknowledgment, but also for an approval of the brotherly, fraternal, national alliance between the nation of Italy and the nation of Hungary.—(Cheers.) In that respect, my best answer, I believe, is this, that I take thee by the hand—Kossuth here turned round to M. Mazzini and grasped his hand, an action which was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and cries of "Kossuth! Kossuth!"]—that I take thee by the hand, my friend and brother Mazzini, and stand here before God and you, hand in hand with thee, and say to you, depend on it the world will yet see the people of Italy and the people of Hungary not only standing up, but also marching on side by side, and hand in hand, until those fair portions of the earth are restored to their natural, imprescriptible, and undeniable right, that of every nation, to be free, to be independent, and to exercise the sovereign right of every nation to regulate according to its own will its own domestic concerns, and to put up and to set down, and to change, its own Government.—(Cheers.) As to the rest, obedient to your call, I have risen, but only for the purpose of apologising for not making a speech. There is a time and a season for everything. There is a time and a season to speak, and another to be silent.—[Hear.] You English are free. You may hope to carry all that you require by the peaceful means of the free word. With us there is nothing carry with words, and, therefore, I have taken, in consequence of my duty, the rule that for the future I have only one single speech in store, reserved for the due time, and sure, depend on it, to be spoken in due time. and that holy speech I have in store is, "Up, boys, and at them! Follow me!"—[Great cheering.] Until then I can have no occasion to deliver a speech, and have no other. I have done.—[Applause.]

The Chairman said, after the last speech they had heard, anything else would be bathos, and therefore they would feel with him the policy of declaring the meeting dissolved, [Applause.]

The meeting then broke up, after the usual compliment to the chairman.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations.

Buenos Ayres, January 30th, 1853.

There being an urgent necessity for the presence of an Envoy on a special mission of this Province in the Court of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, the Government has accorded and decrees:

Art. 1st. General Don Angel Pacheco is named Envoy Extraordinary of this Province on a special mission, near H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

2nd. Let it be communicated, published, and given to the Official Register.

PINTO.
LORENZO TORRES.

Ministry of Government and Office of Foreign Relations.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 30th, 1853.

To General Don Angel Pacheco, named Envoy Extraordinary on a special mission of this Province near H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

The undersigned, by order of H. E. the Governor, has the satisfaction of addressing Your Honour, to acquaint you, that the Government anxious to avail itself of the important services of Your Honour, which you have so nobly and patriotically offered, has been pleased to appoint Your Honour by the decree a certified copy of which is enclosed, Envoy Extraordinary on a special mission of this Province near H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

The immediate presence of Your Honour, in the Court of H. M. being of great importance, the undersigned will have the pleasure to-morrow of remitting to you your Credential and the other corresponding documents, for the discharge of your high mission.

The undersigned on presenting to Your Honour his felicitations for the honor you have merited from the Government, has the satisfaction of assuring you of the sentiments of his high and distinguished consideration.

LORENZO TORRES.

The Minister of War and Marine.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1st, 1853.

To the Minister Secretary in the Departments of Government of Foreign Relations Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres.

The undersigned profoundly grateful for the considerations of H. E. the Governor, which Your Honour was pleased to transmit to him in the note of 22nd January last, has the honor of saying to Y. H. that you may be pleased to submit it to the Knowledge of H. E., that his health being now restablished, he is ready to occupy his post, should H. E. the Governor not be pleased to decide otherwise.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

ANGEL PACHECO.

Ministry of Government and Office of Foreign Relations.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1st, 1853.

To General Don Angel Pacheco named Envoy Extraordinary on a special mission of this Province near H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

The undersigned has received and submitted to the Knowledge of H. E. the Governor, Your Honour's note of this day's date, in which you manifest, that your health being now re-established you are ready to occupy your post, should H. E. the Governor not be pleased to determine otherwise.

H. E. informed of this note, has ordered the undersigned to say to you in reply, that when the Government, by the decree of the 30th of last month, named Y. H., for a special mission to the Court of Brazil, it had in view not only the possitive advantages which the cause of order and legality sustained by the Province, and the influence from the presence of Y. H. in said Court, but also in a very particular manner to accede to the request which Y. H. made on the 25th of said month, that you might be sent on your mission out of the Country, because you considered that a voyage would be beneficial to the re-establishment of your health.

In view therefore of these circumstances, in virtue of which H. E. issued the decree of the 30th ult., which the undersigned communicated to Y.E. in the note of the same date, H. E. has been surprised, that Y. H. without having replied to said note, should have addressed that of this date, wherein Y. H. proposes again to occupy your post of Minister of War, which H. E. himself discharges.

The Government, therefore, which has a profound conviction that Y. H. can lend much important aid to the cause of union in the Court of Brazil, expects this sacrifice from the patriotism and self-denial of Y. H. should you consider it such; also hopes that Y. H. will set off for your destination as early as possible, as the presence of the Envoy of this Province is urgently necessary in the Court of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

LORENZO TORRES.

BUENOS AYRES.

One eventful year has elapsed since the battle of Caseros, and the difficulties and dangers inseparable from a revolutionary era have followed each other in rapid succession. How many hopes have been disappointed! How many reputations scathed, almost irretrievably! How many frightful disclosures forced on public attention! Experience has taught a stern, and, it is to be hoped, a salutary lesson.

In the events that have taken place, and the anarchical situations we now witness, all may read the bitter fruits resulting from a protracted system of despotism. Ignorance and immorality are twin sisters. The first victims of the tyrant's personal passions were Rosas, and the pampered vices of his too willing proselytes, presented a tempting occasion to the Victor of Caseros, that only a really good man could have resisted, and that readily overcame the feigned liberality of him, who had continued his most devoted satellite, till extraneous circumstances presented an opportunity of becoming the rival and successor of his repudiated master.

The cherished illusions of the hollow and deceptive programme were doomed to early and severe dissipation. The laurels of the 3rd February were tarnished and eclipsed by the ferocious executions of the 4th and 5th. On these early dates we felt the painful conviction of being under settled revulsion; and could detect unmistakable indications of the same, in the countenances and expressed sentiments of thousands and thousands, foreigners and foreigners. That nearly all the victims on these two dark and ominous days, were malefactors of the deepest dye, we readily admit. Those caught in the act, and shot down on the scene of their spoliations, excited little or no commiseration. But when the public danger had passed, and the culprits were secured within the walls of the prison, the promiscuous and indiscriminate butchery that still continued, showed too plainly what we had to expect from the successor of Rosas, and how little we could confide in the promises of order and institutions. The savagery of these two days neutralized in some degree, though it could neither efface nor attenuate, the revolting associations formed up with the history and tragic fate of the unfortunate Camila and her more guilty paramour.

One sinister impression, like one false step, paves the way for another. Nor, in the chaos bequeathed to this unhappy Province, by the fall of a fantastic, capricious and immoral despotism, of twenty years duration, were occasions of distrust, and active causes of discontent wanting.

The real conditions of the victory of Caseros were tolerably well understood by many, who could not, or would not, then call in question the glory of the Grand Libertating Army, though conscious that the passive resistance of the persecuted and exoriated Porteños, had contributed fully as much to that important result, as the courage and prowess of their vaunted victors. In these circumstances the prisoners of Caseros were rather entitled to a fraternal embrace, than the indiscriminate butchery that awaited them in the swamps of Palermo; not to speak of the murder of Chilavert, and the victims that first dangled from the willows, and then blackened in the sun, infecting the air with their miasmatic effluvia.

The supercilious bearing of the vainglorious liberator; the reimposition of the detested party badge; the unsuccessful efforts to influence and vitiate the Provincial elections; the insidious compact of San Nicolas; the forcible dissolution of the Representative body; the barefaced assumption of the Executive Power of the Province; the unblushing dilapidation of the public revenue; the virtual dismemberment of the territory of the Province, and the usurpation of National attributes that were usually organized and duly constituted Congress could alone have bestowed;—all these are crowded into the compass of a few months; not to mention the plunder of our merchants' ships, munitions, implements of war, and, the crowning act of all, the deportation of our free men of colour, as bondsmen and slaves to the Province of Entre-Rios.

By these ominous proceedings, and a systematic opposition to every thing that originated with the Provincial Authorities, depressing Buenos Ayres to the dust, and marking her out as the patrimony of an alien, and the pedestal of personal aspirations, the public mind was ill prepared for the announcement, that the destinies had been confided to the hands of Galan, as the deputy of the Hero of Caseros, the self-constituted Supreme Director of the Confederation. The reasons given for the 11th September, therefore, became a moral obligation, a social necessity; or the farce of expelling Rosas, merely to make room for Urquiza, must have rendered the country of Buenos Ayres the laughingstock of the whole world!!

In saying this we deprecate the classification of partizans or advocates of the revolt closure of September, 1852, as the exception to the general rule; and only justifiable in such extreme cases as that of the 11th September; which stands as distinct in its causes, intention, and effects, from that of the 1st December, as day from night. The latter triumphant would leave us in a state infinitely more despicable, than the 3d February 1852 found us, with all the sacrifices and annoyances to which we have alluded. The principle of legality is an inviolable dogma, that must be vindicated at whatever price; the Provincial independence a sacred reality, with which no one, and least of all an alien, must be allowed to tamper. As no man with Porteño blood in his veins can stand by in stolid indifference, with such mighty interests at stake, so no impartial spectator, with an innate perception of right and wrong, can withold from their cause the tribute of his sympathy, and the aid of his moral countenance.

The legitimate fruits of the memorable act of February 1852, remain to be reaped; a result that has developed on the patriotism, self denial, and resolute perseverance of the Capital and Province. The unjust and ignominious treatment of the past year cannot be accepted as such; nor can any one now be so blind or credulous as to confide in the promises of a military and anti social organization, with the heel of the prostituted anarchist on his neck, and the dagger of parricidal extermination pointed at his breast. The personal passions, entirely aside, our only safety for the present, and our only hope for the future, are centred in the definitive triumph of the cause of legality and order, and the means of securing that triumph is now the only legitimate subject of inquiry.

That those means have been duly attended to, any one may satisfy himself by examining the fortifications of the Capital; and after the vigilance, energy and enthusiasm displayed on the night of the 2nd and morning of the 3rd, no one can doubt the ultimate issue of an illusive defence. Had the besiegers on that day seriously attempted to carry their vaunted threat into effect, they would certainly have found a grave in the sea of mercenary and bitter hopeless-ness of dictating ignominious conditions to the City of Buenos Ayres.

The day of their anticipated triumph has been a day of disappointment and humiliation, and the germ of a certain and inevitable dissolution. We have seen with our own eyes the immediate consequences to the cause what some it have been towards the rural districts, where their families and interests are situated? It is a finale worthy of the cause, and likely to be productive of perishment and bankruptcy.

When the news of yesterday's desertion became known at the Barracas Bridge, the scene of excitement and confusion exceeding to the testimony of an eye witness, beggars description. All the forces were immediately assembled. The few pieces of artillery they possess were brought to the front, and pointed against their own men, to prevent an apprehended movement in the same direction as their more fortunate companions; and we are sorry to learn that this unfortunate precaution was necessary, a few unfortunates probably the victims of deception or violence actually lost their lives. Such are the sorry episodes that entail a heavy responsibility on the heads of the ringleaders of a wanton and parricidal rebellion.

In a cause so scandalous, we are happy to have an opportunity of recording any evident of magnanimity or patriotism, the many are to reconcile us with humanity. We are credibly informed, that on the evening of the 2nd, a party from San Isidro, had been deatined for the intended attack of the following day, absolutely refused to march against the *Capital*; in consequence of which they were remitted as prisoners to the encampment at Santos Lugares.

We have also learned that Bustos

Olmos were dispatched to the South, after the affair of San Gregorio, in pursuit of the fugitive Indians, and to prevent, as far as may be, the spoliations which there was too great reason to dread.

It is likewise proper to mention, that Colonel Rosas y Belgrano has been honourably aquitted by the Court Martial, and is merely retained on his parole during the contest. We congratulate the patriotic Chief and his respected family on this event; and gladly proclaim to the world every circumstance that can attenuate the horrors inseparable from civil war.

As a proof that some gentlemanly feeling survives among the speculators on patriotism, an affair of honor is said to have come off between Don Matias Rivero, and one Herrero; in which the latter lost his life: whether love, honour or money was the cause of quarrel, deponent saith not. It is understood that causes of dissension are as rife among the Chiefs, as causes of discontent among the men. Rosas and Urquiza have each their respective partizans, with a third or patriotic party, more numerous perhaps than either or both. To him logarithmic jarring elements, the name and prestige of Lagos are a rope of sand.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS—After all the tonics of coercion, and the chloroform of reciprocal capiery, the pet Congress has proved a pitiable abortion; and the Supreme Director shorn of his coveted supremacy. It appears that the Province of San Luis, for something or for nothing, had recalled its Representatives; a shock the debilitated bantling could ill sustain. The certainty is that Dr. Gondra has arrived in this Capital; and report says that a wife's lamentation had smitten the Door posts of the house" and scattered the inmates to the four winds of Heaven, leaving the willy Director "alone in his glory." It may be difficult now to *figurate* his Provincial reception, and public robberies; whilst the best plea of Lagos, that of sending Deputies on the part of Buenos Ayres to said Congress, has vanished into thin air. More anon still. The Compact of San Nicolas, having been absorbed into said Congress, necessarily perishes along with it; involving in the catastrophe the supreme directorship, and gaiety of the Foreign Relations, and the long list of et ceteras, erected on that foundation of sand. We calculate the ambulant diplomatists must find themselves in a new fix.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—On Monday Deputy Azcuenaga presented a draught of law, to the effect that the actual Session should be declared closed; the retiring members decided by ballot; a representative Commission named; and the Government authorised to make peace, on any honourable terms that might offer. After an animated and somewhat stormy debate, the motion was negatived by a large majority.

MISSION TO BRAZIL—General Don Angel Pacheco has been named Envoy Extraordinary on a special mission near the Imperial Court. His late services in defence of the Capital can never be forgotten; and we wish him equal success and glory in the important and confidential mission confided to his zeal and patriotism, by the Government of the Province.

ENTRE RIOS—Very recent news, direct from Gualeguaychú, report the Supreme Director at his Estancia of San José, busily engaged in realizing, that is disposing out his monster contract with his commercial partner and political ally. Rumour says he had cited 1000 men to escort him to Santa Fé; perhaps to honour in fancy the obsequies of the defunct Congress. Others consider it, with greater plausibility, a measure of precaution against certain dangers apprehended from the Correntino frontier.

THE PIRATE CORSO still at large, and establishing her claim to that designation, by detaining vessels under neutral flags, without any previous intimation of blockade. Yesterday she made an attempt to annoy the "Rancho Negro," though her operations are confined, by the express letter of her instructions, to the vessels of war belonging to this Province. However, a craft under the British flag, with five guns on the deck, was allowed to pass unmolested under her bows. Of course the United States and others may claim the same privilege on the footing of the most favoured nation.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES, ALERT!—We are credibly informed that there are now on board the pirate steamer "Corso," now cruising in these waters, some 18 or 19 British subjects, detained against their will, in other words, the captives or slaves of General Urquiza, receiving no pay, and compelled to fight in a cause, to which we suppose H. B. M. absolutely foreign. In the name of a common humanity, we implore a rigid investigation of this report, and such relief and redress to the sufferers, as their case may demand; enforcing a becoming respect to the rights of Her Majesty's subjects, whoever may be the aggressor.

RECLAMATION.

During the last *nine* months we have only *thrice* received our file of the "Times;" albeit our Correspondent in Southampton assures us that they have always been forwarded by the Royal Mails, with the greatest punctuality Whose fault is this? Said file comes addressed to the Editor of the "British Packet" &c.

Miscellaneous.

PERILOUS LAUNCH.—The *Liverpool Courier* gives the following account of the launch of the Marian Moore, of 1,037 tons register, which took place on Thursday last. It was a high water before 12, the time fixed for the launch. The vessel went off an hour before her time. At 11 o'clock the men to about the number of 150, were under the ship, about to give her "a rally." Several of the central blocks had been removed; but seven of them were still standing, and most of the shores were clear to the sides of the dock, and there was no reason to think that the launch would be premature. At this moment "the cleets," or pieces of wood against which the daggers rest, were observed to be splitting, and a cry was raised to the men underneath the ship, on which they made a quick and safe retreat. Captain Tweedie, the commander of the ship, was going on board by a ladder, which slipped from under his feet as the vessel moved down, and he saved his life by catching hold of the main chains whence he got on board. Nothing could stop the vessel when once in motion, and she carried away all the shores like so many chips, and her anchor also caught some scaffolding as she went off the stocks, which was in like manner dragged away. As the ship went down the ways she gave a list to port, and as soon as she touched the water she swung quite round, and she drifted at least two miles up the river before the steamboat overtook her. The escape of some hundreds of people from destruction is little short of miraculous. Captain Tweedie's was as narrow an escape as ever a man had. So was the escape of the men, who might have been crushed under the ship. And not the least remarkable feature in the launch was the fact that "the cleets" on both sides of the ship split; if one had held on and the other had broken the ship would have turned over, and one can scarcely conceive what would have been the loss of life. Nor is it to be overlooked that no vessel was in the way of the ship in her passage up the river. Taking this into account altogether, many were disappointed in seeing it, every one must be thankful that amid such manifest risks no personal injury was sustained. The ship looked truly majestic as she went into the water; and, as soon as the natural fear had subsided as to whether any personal injury had been sustained, she was greeted with loud cheers, which were kept up when she again passed the yard on her way to the Brunswick Dock.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—The police of Paris have made a curious discovery, which will have, it is to be hoped, the effect of checking the depredations of thieves. Since a detective officer received information that a female of suspicious character, residing in the quarter St. Antoine, frequently received bales of various merchandises from England, which she sold at less than half the value. On a closer investigation, the policeman ascertained that the woman in question was the general agent in France for the London pickpockets, and that the merchandise she thus disposed of was the fruit of their dexterity, which it was found hazardous to offer for sale in London. A large quantity of English jewellery has been found in her possession. She has been lodged in the prison of the Prefecture of Police.

THE GRINNELL TESTIMONIAL.—The following characteristic letter from Mr. Grinnell declining to receive the proposed national token of gratitude, has been received by the committee in consequence of which we understand that it is in contemplation to return to the subscribers the money received for the purpose :—

"Gentlemen,—The report being confirmed by the late arrival from England of the generous resolution to present me with a memorial of British gratitude for my efforts for the relief of Sir John Franklin, I beg to transmit by the first steamer my grateful sense of the feelings which have dictated the movement, and to request most earnestly that you will dedicate to the recovery of the missing navigators any sums you may have collected for the purpose. My only merit for my expedition, the cause of Sir John Franklin is the cause of universal humanity, and my country would have reaped as much advantage as I had he succeeded in opening the icy gates of the Arctic regions. I only regret that the aid was so ineffectual, and am earnest in hopes that the coming season will witness more powerful efforts made in the recovery of the brave men who have perilled life for the advancement of knowledge, to benefit not England alone, but the whole world. Gratefully appealing your honourable motives, I beg to decline receiving a testimonial for an act which was simply a duty, especially urgent upon the citizens of this maritime commonwealth.

"With sentiments of great respect,
"I am, Gentlemen, your friend,
"HENRY GRINNELL.

"To Sir John Ross, Sir W. Edward Parry, Captain W. Penny, and others."

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGNS—As yet they only consist of two—two grand mock battles. The first was fought last year at the Trocadero, and the second only took place the other day on the Seine. The Nephew of his Uncle can now boast of his two victories; one on land and the other on water. He has thus surpassed his great relative; for it is well known that the Emperor never was triumphant on the latter! —*Punch.*

THE ELECTRIC CLOCK IN THE STRAND.—Yesterday, for the first time, the new electric dial, which has been erected by the Electric Telegraph Company, close to their west-end station, No. 448, Strand, and now completed, commenced working. It is placed in the centre of the carriage way, or road, that separates the Strand, Adelaide street, Duncannon-street, and Hungerford market. Being transparent it will be seen distinctly by parties coming from the West-end towards the city, or going from Temple bar westward, and as there are four faces to the dial, the others are opposite Hungerford street, Duncannon street, and Adelaide street. As soon as dusk it will be illuminated by a strong electric light. This dial has a very elegant appearance, being in a tasteful Gothic revived case; at the top of it is a gilt ball. The hands of the clock are gilt, and the hours distinctly marked in large figures; in the inner circle of the face is painted "Electric Telegraph Company, mean time, Greenwich, 1852. J. Sandys, London."

THE HUMAN VOICE.—There is no index of character so sure as the voice. There are tones, tones brilliant and gushing, which impart a quick and pathetic sensibility; there are others that, deep and yet calm, seem the first interpreters of a serene and exalted intellect; but the rarest and most precious of all voices is that which combines passion and repose, and whose rich and restrained tones exercise, perhaps, on the human frame, a stronger spell than even the fascination of the eye, or that bewitching influence of the hand which is the privilege of the higher races of Asia.

EXCHANGE—Feb. 5.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	20
Patriot Doubloons	4 3/8
Spanish Doubloons	4 3/8
Bills on England, per doubloon	4 3/8
Currency	per dol. 2 7-16d.
Do. Montevideo	4 4 1/8 prem.
France, per doubloon	82 fr.
United States, do.	par.
Rio Janeiro	4 1/4 p. c. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 2/3d.
The lowest 31/2

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 5/8 per oz. Lowest 5/4 3/4d.

MARRIED.

At Ranchos, on the 27th December last, by the Rev. Natalio Arellano, Mr. Brust Theodore Quade, native of Hamburg, to Miss Harriet Celestina Williams, native of this City, youngest daughter of Mrs. Williams.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

January 29th.
January 30th.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dasori, from Montevideo 27th inst.
Passengers—30.

"Luisa Fernanda," Spanish corvette of war, from Montevideo 29th inst.

"Acorte Legarie," Sardinian brig, 172 tons, L. Banery, from Genoa 4th November, Tenerife 7th December, Montevideo 25th inst., to B. Vinie & Co., with 1476 boxes, 10 packages of potatoes merchandise, 4 barrels cheese, 1 mill, 2000 slates, 39 bags sumac, 73 barrels & 14 half do. wine, 25 casks oil, 6000 tiles, 10 demijohns chesnuts, 70 bales brown wrapping paper, 25 do. white do.

January 31st.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo 30th inst.

"Cainsa Prado," French war steamer, from Montevideo 30th inst., bearing the flag of Vice Admiral De Suin.

"Sesostris," French war steamer, from Montevideo 30th inst.

"Duque da Terceiro," Brazilian brig, 156 tons, F. M. Bartos, from Santos 26th December, Montevideo 28th inst., to N. Martinez & Sons, with 170 barrels & 30 bags sugar.

"Maria," British brig, 291 tons, J. Howells, from Colonia 30th inst., to Order, with 130 head of cattle, 30 bales hay.

February 1st.

"Minstrel," British brig, 280 tons, R. Kelly, from Cadiz 12th November, Montevideo 28th inst., to Hughes Brothers, with 150 lasts salt.

February 3d.

"Rosa," Spanish barque, 198 tons, D. Roig, from Montevideo 31st ult., to F. Senillous, in ballast.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 2nd inst.

February 4th.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine 122 tons, J. Avenli, from Montevideo 2nd inst.
Passengers—55.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 3d inst.
Passengers 30.

"Manuelita," American steamer, Camfield, from Montevideo 3rd inst.
Passengers 25.

SAILINGS.

January 29th.

"Manuelita," American steamer, for Montevideo.

"Sesostris," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

January 30th.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

January 31st.

"Lizin," Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by F. Silva, with 500 fanegas salt.

"Teresa," Hamburg brig, for Cape Verds, despatched by Freyer Brothers, in ballast.

"Comercio," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

February 1st.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

"Relief," American transport ship, for New York.

February 2nd.

"Trio," British brig, for Rio Grande, dispatched by Anderson & Co., with 1500 fanegas salt.

"Comet," British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by Rennie Tweedie & Co., with 51 hides, 47 seroons & 146 bags wool, 1847 salted ox & cow hides, 100 pipes tallow, 50 do. grease.

"Paulin," Belgian brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by A. Van Praet, with 258 bales wool, 150 do. hide cuttings, 23,000 horns, 225 salted ox and cow hides, 6 bales horse hair.

"Prince," British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails for Southampton.

February 3rd.

"Leo," British brig, for London, dispatched by Hartenfels & Sons, with 98 pipes, 42 half do. and 19 boxes tallow, 29 bales and 20 seroons hair, 123 bales and 50 bags wool, 2 ales nutria skins, 5 do. skunk calf skins, 7734 salted ox and cow hides, 3306 do. horse do, 76 calf skins.

"Neptune," British brig, for London, dispatched by Duguid Barton & Co., with 10 bales horse hair, 15,000 horns, 2767 salted ox and cow hides, 3333 do. horse do., 3643 dry ox and cow do., 150 pipes tallow, 30 do. mares grease, 15½ tons bones, 32 bales wool.

February 4th.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels :—

ARRIVALS.

"O. J. Hayes," with 200 barrels sugar, 200 do. flour, 25 do. tar, 25 do. pitch, 76 grates, 1895 planks and 514 pieces wood, 238 reels, 1 mill, 1 coach, 50 tins biscuits, 1869 boxes, 51 kegs, 4 casks, 67 packages, 292 bales, 246 barrels and 51 half do. merchandise, 5 bags specie. Cargo, 500.

"Emilio," with 29,000 tiles, 50 pipes wine, 50 casks and 200 boxes oil, 30 bales white paper, 150 do. brown wrapping do., 330 baskets figs, 20 bags almonds, 50 do. rice, 500 boxes vermi. cili, 1000 bags corn, 55,200 tiles, 608 boxes and 2 packages merchandise. Doubloons 103.

"Ida & Emma," with 2 mahogany planks, 10 barrels beer, 1000 boxes and 1-24th pipe mijohns gin, 6 lasts coal, 20 pipes aguardiente, 24 planks lumber, 377 sheets iron, 198 boxes, 42 bales and 1 barrel merchandise.

"Belisario," with 265 tercios and 1501 half do. yerba, 40 dozens botadores.

"Australia," with 342 pipes red wine, 60 barrels Bordeaux do., 60 kegs olives, 30,000 kilogrammes salt, 100 boxes pickles, 60 do. oil, 30 do. cordials, 83 do. brandy.

SAILINGS.

"Aguia da Prata," with 3354 quintals jerked beef, 200 dry ox and cow hides.

"Mercedes," with 3000 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

Jan. 21, Prussian brig Albert, 1 p. m., N.W.
" 21, British schr Mercury, 2 p.m., N.W.
" 24, Fr. bk. Duke of ——, noon N.W.
" 26, Fr. bk. Coromandel, 2 p.m., S.S.W.
" 26, Swedish brig Selma, 4 p.m., S.S.E.
" 27, Br. brig Enterprise, 5 a.m., N.W.
" 26, Br. brig Alice, 10 30 p.m., N.W.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The General Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, 8th inst., at 7 o'clock.
No. 166 Calle Belgrano.

Private Tuition.

A Person recently arrived here is desirous of devoting some hours per day to private tuition in the following languages : English, Latin, Greek, French, and Italian. A note addressed to 20 Calle San Martin, will be attended to.

Just Received,

At G. & H. Mackern's, 29 Calle San Martin, a supply of Rodger's Cutlery ; *Tortoiseshell Combs*, Hair, Clothes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Needles, Elastic Bands, Memorandum Books, &c. &c. &c.

Wanted,

A situation, by a man and wife, recently arrived here without family, anxious to get any employment either in town or in the country, making themselves generally useful. A note left at this office, addressed to L. W. will be attended to. f.6,—3p

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and Native Community in this City that such Agency is now open; and that those persons who may be desirous of Insuring their Lives or those of their wives, children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 in the morning (Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

J. WM. MACKENNA.
26, Calle San Martin.

Wanted,

By an English family about to proceed to England, two female servants to take charge of children. Apply at No. 45 Calle Maypú.

j.29—c. o.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

Mr. Bradish continues as usual teaching the Spanish language, writing Mercantile Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping by single and double entry: translates the Spanish, French, and English languages. Apply, Calle de Maypó, opposite 298. j.22—3p

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Pressed Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to forward you the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. [On the last occasion, however, the influence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to hear up under it; but anxiety she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have recorded a number of cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. I am, R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st *March,* 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Comigan, nineteen years of age, residing in New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time their effects were perceptible.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 54 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. There & Co., Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2*nd,* 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was accompanied with a shortness of breath that prevented me from walking about. I am 54 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have given relief, and I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or Kings Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what-
Inflammation	ever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and at the following Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ..... of varying size.

L.F. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

Notice.

Parties desirous of having their friends brought out to this Country are offered an opportunity of making arrangements with Capt. Bell of the "Staunch," formerly in the William Pele; the "Staunch" has comfortable accommodations fitted up for a limited number of steerage passengers, and can conveniently accommodate a few cabin passengers. For terms and other particulars apply to Capt. Bell at the office of his consignees No. 36, Calle Santa Clara, or at Mr. Fleming's Store on the Alameda. j.8 3e.

Just Received,

per "Wilton Wood," Brandy of first quality, for Sale by JOHN YETMAN,

j.29—4o. 52 Calle Julio.

Shipping List OF Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Panope," 336 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Ward, commander, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides this vessel is well known in the trade and is in every respect a first rate opportunity. d.4. Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London

Belgian brig "Ralema," 385 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Cornelissen, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. j.1.

Consignees A. van Praet, Esq.

For London.

Swedish brig "Sea," 270 tons, 1st class, Anderson, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick dispatch. n.20.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For London.

British brig "Racer," 193 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Pirquet, Commander, is now loading, and having all having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

Consignee Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Antwerp.

British brig "RITA," 192 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Johlin, Commander, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides. j.29.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co

For Liverpool.

British brig "Eliza Jenkins," 231 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Jenkins, Commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. j. 29.

Consignees Messrs John Gait Smith & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Wilton Wood," 243 tons, A. 1. Russell, commander, a well known trader, and now ready to receive cargo. f.5.

Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Richmond," 360 tons, A. 1. Grayson, commander, a regular trader, and will be ready to receive cargo in a day or two. f.5.

Consignees Messrs. Carthy, Eq.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Hibert," 256 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Scheidrich, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. j.14.

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British brig "IO," 252 tons, Gautier, Commander, has positively engaged three fourths of her cargo, a portion of which is already on board. This vessel is well known in the trade. j.1.

Consignee Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Stag," 290 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Baldry, commander, has only disengaged room for about fifty bales. This vessel will be dispatched in the course of a few days, and is a most desirable opportunity. j.29.

Consignees Messrs C. J. Gatting & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Hanoverian brig "J. H. Nelson," 212 tons, Haselhop, commander, having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. n.—20.

Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg bark "Amphitrite," 216 tons, Arends, Commander, is now loading, and may have room for fifty bales. f.5.

Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Dutch galliot "Pinta," 160 tons, Horning, Commander, now loading in the inner roads, and has only room for a small portion of cargo. f.5.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp.

Danish brig "MOLLY," 124 tons, Damlos, Commander, has positively engaged three fourths of her cargo, and will have quick dispatch. j.29

Consignees Messrs Otto, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Swedish brig "Pinta," 216 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Fogelmark, Commander, well known as a favorite vessel in the trade, and having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. d.4.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For New York.

Swedish brig "Hilda Charlotta," 210 tons, Oberg-master, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has still disengaged room for bales and and dry hides.

Consignees Messrs. Wedeking and Co.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particular please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconquista.

Passengers for Liverpool direct.

The fast sailing English brig "ElizaJenkins," John Dean, Master, will sail for the above port, on or about the 20th inst., (having all her cargo engaged, is loading fast). This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers. Application to be made to the Master at Brasch & Prange, ship Chandlers, Alameda.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1853. f.5—3c.

For New York.

The American ship "PARANA" will sail for the above named port in a few days; has the greater part of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for a few light bales or dry hides. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. For freight or passage apply to her consignee—

O. J. HAYES,
No. 7, Calle la Defensa.

For Sale,

The first class, clipper built American bark

"Delaware,"

of 214 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, having very superior accommodations for 40 passengers, on account of having been built for the packet service.

Persons interested in the purchase can apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co.,
Calle la Defensa, No. 69.
Nov. 27.—co.

For Sale,

At the Stores of Vivar & Billinghurst, 19 Calle Santa Rosa, a parcel of good salt Butter, just landed, in barrels of 100 to 110 lbs. and small package of 25, 30 and 70 lbs.

j. 29—3 o.

SHIPPING LIST OF JOSEPH M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For England.

Passengers only.

The fine A 1. regular trading British brig "Grace Longstaff," 233 tons register, Capt. Logan, being a chartered vessel, she will have quick dispatch and has good accommodations for passengers. n.23.

Consignees Messrs. Wilfred Latham & Co.

For Great Britain.

Passengers only.

The very fine, new, Danish schooner "Alma," Schriever, master, has all her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick dispatch. d.17.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Brazils.

Passengers only.

The very fast sailing A. 1. Brazilian pelacre "Condor," 182 tons register, Rodrigues, commander, is now loading, and being a chartered vessel, having superior accommodations for passengers, and will have a quick despatch. d.4.

Consignees Juan G. Martinez, Esq.

For Queenstown for orders.

Passengers only.

The fine, fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Grecian," 151 tons register, McMichen, master, being a chartered vessel, and a small carrier, she will meet with very quick dispatch. n.4.

Consignees Messrs Duguid, Barton and Co.

For further particulars respecting the above ves sels please apply to their respective consignees, or to—

JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 15½ Calle Reconquista.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Crawell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the dozen when returning the empty bottles twelve dollars will be deducted.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for them are in the capacity of one pint, and common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the just pressure of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having gained no expenses in obtaining the most modern and machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of all choice aerated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore, and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—6o.

To Let,

A Room in the first Patio, No. 274 Calle Piedad, with or without attendance. 22. 3p.

ALE.

A few barrels of superior English ale in quarts, and some Scotch ale in pints for sale, at the store of John Blues, Calle la Merced, num. 101; and Calle Mayo, num. 48.

J.15—3p.

PASSENGERS ONLY.
For London direct.

The A. 1. British barque "SANTIAGO," Capt Houghton, will sail from Montevideo for the above destination on or about the 12th inst., persons wishing to take a passage will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. For particulars apply to Brasch, Prange & Co., No. 41 Calle Julio. j. 8 co

Translation of Senor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Maekern's, 20, Calle San Martin.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon; Irving's Works; Hume and Smollet's History of England; Memorials of Columbus; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakespeare; Thomson's Seasons.

NOTICE.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and for the Ports on the Interior Rivers as well as by they touch—viz: Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.	Stiv. Dols.	Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce	½	or 6
Above ½ ounce & under 1 "	1	or 12
" 1 " " 2 "	1	or 24
" 2 " " 3 "	1½	or 36
" 3 " " 4 "	2	or 48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a Notation of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for Spain via Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—
Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 214, 20, 240, and 21 cent 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-tithe Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay $20 dols. currency. Which having, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to lemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 10 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 4th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Days taken.
BRITISH				
Sept. 12	Bg. Sing, Baldry	Getting & Co.	336	L pool.
Nov. 5	Bg. Earl of Derby, Hodge	J. Best & Brothers	196	
" 8	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	A. C. Smith & Co	241	England.
" 17	Bg. Racer, Pirouet	Duguid, Barton & Co.	192	London.
" 18	Bg. Ann, Jobnin	Nicholson, Green & Co.	242	London.
" 18	Bg. Grecian, MacMichen	Duguid, Barton & Co.	151	England.
" 18	Ign. Philip Dean, Rees	Hughes Brothers	187	England.
" 18	Bk. Jo. Cuthier,	Hughes Brothers	282	L pool.
" 22	Bg. Mary Rowe, Rowe	A Rivetta	238	
" 22	Bg. Hibbert, Scheidrich	Carthy	256	
" 22	Bg. Wilton Wood, Russell	J. Best Brothers	243	
" 23	Bg. Europe, Wren	Duguid, Barton & Co.	220	London.
" 25	Sch. Spc. De la Cour	Hughes Brothers	170	
Dec. 6	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	C. Jonathan	360	
" 6	Bk. Ythel May, Huron	Teorder	349	
" 11	Bk. Fear Sense, Adamson	Green, Twordell & Co.	294	
" 11	Bg. Eveleen, Dutch-man	Nicholson, Green & Co.	241	
" 15	Bg. Ora Labora, Dean	Smith & Co	231	L pool.
" 16	Bgn. Anne & Sophia, Kinson	J. G. Smith & Co	232	
" 19	Bgn. M. y. Richard	Tomkinson & Co	253	
" 21	Bg. St. rl. Crescent,	Nuthall & Co	295	
" 28	Bg. Ann Carr, Davis	J. St. ward & Co	169	
" 29	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	Carthy	360	
Jan. 3	Bg. Favonius, Webster	R. & J. Caithie	277	
" 8	Bk. Charles, Hendrie	Teorder	350	
" 12	Bk. Rhenish, Mc Cosskrie	C. Th mpson & Co	292	
" 12	Bk. Hermes, Presley	C. Carthy	441	
" 17	Sch. Sapphe, How	R. & J. Caithie	171	
" 22	Sp. Velocidad, Ward	Wilfred Latham & Co	280	
" 23	Sp. Annie Fisher, Edwards	Wilfred Latham & Co	280	
" 29	Bgn. Maria Teresa, Bisset	M. A. Mason	141	
" 29	Bg. George Reynolds, Jones	Wilfred Latham & Co	240	
Feb. 1	Bk. Almstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	380	
AMERICAN.				
Nov. 18	Bk. Delaware, Hutchinson	Zimmermann & Co.	214	N. York.
" 29	Sp. Isabel Wag, Caswell	H. J. Peters	496	
Dec. 2	Bk. Jasinda, Chester	O. J. Hayes	370	
" 5	Bk. Edward Koppinch, Upton	B. B. Hale & Co	365	
" 8	Sp. Childe, Denton	B. B. H le & Co	413	
" 12	Bk. Sarah, Atkins	Zimmermann & Co	347	
" 21	Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Kepes	391	
Jan. 24	Bk. Old Ironsides, Hallett	Zimmermann & Co	350	
Feb. 1	Bk. Ed Dando, Eschbergr	Zimmermann & Co	382	
FRENCH.				
Oct. 27	Bg. Ecouriel Nadeau	Zamara & Co	142	Havre
Nov. 17	Bk. Guardia, Lacche	E. Ochoa & Co	224	
" 27	Bg. Caroline, Boyard	F. Vellat	158	
Dec. 10	Bk. Carolina, Verdio	J. A. ez guy	242	
" 10	Bk. Angelina, Gouin	T. de Anchorena	307	
" 14	Pol. Chasseur, Ventre	S. Penchenier	198	
" 22	Bk. Richelieu, Ch.	Zamara & Co	391	
" 24	Bk. Rouse Ancore, Mouet	J. Vigeau	231	
" 24	Bg. L. Henry, Vivier	Tavelot & Co	181	
Jan. 9	Sp. Francina, Fremont	L. Lurcade & Co	364	
" 19	Bk. Antonia, Lacoste	Lavalol & Sons	244	
" 23	Bk. Gil Blas, Billard	Ish. Bell & Son	303	
" 25	Bk. Amerado, Paljuerette	J. Canard	240	
SPANISH				
Oct. 17	P. l. Felica, Fabregas	To order	212	
Nov. 18	Bg. Sabonero, Mendez	Ezcurra & Co	202	
" 21	Pol. Commercio, Landey	Freyer Brothers	246	
" 23	Bg. Eugenia, Cuneo	Lavalol & Sons	241	
" 24	Bg. Industria, Marotorp	Lavalol & Sons	249	
Dec. 2	Sch. Emma, Ferrer	To order	97	
" 7	Gn. Tigre, Plato	To order	97	
" 5	Bg. Recreo, Ferrer	To order	97	
" 11	Sp. Aurora, Gomez	S Somers	246	
" 13	Bg. Rapido, Ferrer	F. Rodriguez	142	
" 13	Bg. Ourios, Ina	Saumeno Sorario	193	
" 4	Pol. San Antonio, Sabanes	F. Sciutto & Co	164	
" 7	Sch. Pedro, Martinez	F. Sciutto & Co	164	
" 13	Sp. de Gonzenado, Ortiz	J. Gallaraga	250	
" 13	Sp. Fernando, Peon	To order	164	
" 23	Sch. Cuiche, Ventre	E. Ochoa & Co	164	
Feb. 3	Ln. Rosa, Rog	J. Peralta	178	
SARDINIAN.				
Aug. 28	Bk. Potosion, Fabregas	Mauguer & Sons	295	
Sept. 15	Bgn. Amabile Angelita, Tubi o	J. Caprile	91	Genoa
Oct. 15	Bg. Italia, Quarisio	Viale & Co	264	
Nov. 4	Sc. Isaure, Serra	Viale & Co	264	
" 12	Pol Nativa de Maria, Tecchio	To order	263	
" 18	Pol Nativa de Maria, Tecchio	J. Dellino	263	
Dec. 3	Pol Sch Corrier 2d Corso	G. Aveigno	258	
" 8	Pol Sch Nativa de Maria, Tecchio	J. Dellino	264	
" 6	Bg. Genil Flaury, 68 gino	A. Aveigno	223	
" 9	Bg. Rosa, Pavini, chiero	A. Aveigno	223	
" 11	Bk Antonietta, Payro	J. Dellino	263	
Jan. 21	Bk. Stefano, Cassiegno	Lavalol & Sons	244	
" 29	Bg. Avenir, Legerie, Lamary	Viale & Co	172	
BRAZILIAN.				
Dec. 21	Pk. Rufina, Pereira	A. Van Praet	202	
Jan. 23	Bg. Social, Calheiros	M. Ocampo	238	
" 26	Bg. Sophia, Valentino	J. Rick	209	
" 23	Bg. Bolsario, Santos	A. Van Praet	321	
" 21	Bg. Dogue da Terceiro, Barros	N. Martins & Sons	158	
HAMBURG.				
Oct. 15	Bg. Friedrich Ernst, Amandsen	Freyer Brothers	160	
Dec. 9	Bg. Sophia, Valentino	J. Rick	209	
" 16	Bg. Elisa Emma, Boysen	Heinrichs & Sons	124	
" 16	Bk. Augustide, Amandsen	A. Van Praet	316	
Jan. 11	Bk. Eudora, Johansen	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	234	
NEAPOLITAN.				
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirascullo	Hale & Co	397	
Dec. 17	Bg. Italia, Castellitto	Santa Maria, Llambi	356	
TUSCAN.				
Oct. 25	Pol. Romolo, Sobrieri	Pietranera Piggio	190	
DUTCH.				
Dec. 7	Bk. Urania, Klen	Lezica & Co	322	
Jan. 1	Gal. Plata, Benning	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	189	
PRUSSIAN.				
Aug. 3	Bg. Westphalia, Malchow	P. Halbach & Co.	255	N. York
Oct. 9	Bg. Plata, Bessing	Zimmermann & Co.	350	
BELGIAN.				
Oct. 9	Bg. Rubens, Corn bacc	A. Van Praet	385	
Dec. 15	Bgn. Denise, Denis	Heinrichs & Sons	156	
SWEDISH.				
Sept. 23	Bg. Sven, Anderson	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	270	London.
Oct. 6	Bg. Hilda Charlotte, Oberg	Wedeking & Co.	210	N. York.
Nov. 17	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieber & Co.	212	Antwerp
DANISH.				
Nov. 17	Sch. Alma, Schrieber	Freyer Brothers	103	
" 17	Bg. Thorwaldsen, sewen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	159	
Dec. 1	Sch. Molly, Damlos	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	124	
" 18	Bgn. Gramia, Benedi	To order	144	
Jan. 27	Sp. Endeavour, Richardson	Bayley Brothers	215	
" 23	Bk. Ida v Emma, Bork	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 24	Bgn. Jelinch, Jahl	Heinrichs & Co.	144	
BREMEN.				
Nov. 22	Bk. Adelaide, Spilke	Becher, Prenss & Co	300	
Dec. 17	Bk. Le ang, Friedrichs	Cesares & Sons	246	
NORWEGIAN.				
Dec. 21	Bg. Nidaros, Rasmusen	Lezica & Co	150	
HANOVERIAN.				
Oct. 10	Bg. J. H. Heyden, Haeslop	Lezica & Co	245	England
AUSTRIAN.				
Nov. 22	Bk. Adelar, Penzo	M. Lopez	276	England.
Dec. 2	Bk. Geo. Stettieks, Visconich	Dickson & Co	362	